

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

TROY TERRELL SMITH,)	No. C 11-3904 JSW (PR)
)	
Plaintiff,)	ORDER OF SERVICE
)	
v.)	
)	
F. JACQUEZ, et al.,)	
)	
Defendants.)	
_____)	

INTRODUCTION

Plaintiff, an inmate at Pelican Bay State Prison proceeding pro se, filed this rights action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. The Court now reviews the amended complaint and orders it served upon the defendants.

DISCUSSION

I. Standard of Review

Federal courts must engage in a preliminary screening of cases in which prisoners seek redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). The Court must identify cognizable claims or dismiss any portion of the complaint, if the complaint “is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted,” or “seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief.” *Id.* § 1915A(b). Pro se pleadings must

1 be liberally construed. *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep't*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir.
2 1990).

3 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a)(2) requires only "a short and plain
4 statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief." "Specific facts are
5 not necessary; the statement need only "give the defendant fair notice of what the . . .
6 claim is and the grounds upon which it rests."" *Erickson v. Pardus*, 127 S. Ct. 2197,
7 2200 (2007) (citations omitted). Although in order to state a claim a complaint "does
8 not need detailed factual allegations, . . . a plaintiff's obligation to provide the 'grounds
9 of his 'entitle[ment] to relief' requires more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic
10 recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do. . . . Factual allegations must
11 be enough to raise a right to relief above the speculative level." *Bell Atlantic Corp. v.*
12 *Twombly*, 127 S. Ct. 1955, 1964-65 (2007) (citations omitted). A complaint must
13 proffer "enough facts to state a claim for relief that is plausible on its face." *Id.* at 1974.
14 Pro se pleadings must be liberally construed. *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep't*, 901
15 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990).

16 To state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a plaintiff must allege two elements:
17 (1) that a right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States was violated,
18 and (2) that the alleged violation was committed by a person acting under the color of
19 state law. *West v. Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42, 48 (1988).

20 II. Legal Claims

21 Plaintiff alleges that Defendants transferred him from the Secured Housing Unit
22 ("SHU") at PBSP to PBSP's general population. He alleges that prior to such transfer,
23 he informed Defendants that PBSP officials were threatening to take retaliatory
24 measures against him. According to Plaintiff, after he was placed in the general
25 population, other inmates attacked him, knocking him unconscious and stabbing him in
26 the hand. PBSP officials later investigated and disciplined him for being an assailant in
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1 the altercation, as opposed to a victim. According to plaintiff, PBSP officials “set up”
2 the attack on Plaintiff.

3 When liberally construed, the allegations, if taken as true, state a cognizable
4 claim that Defendants were deliberately indifferent to his safety, in violation of the
5 Eighth Amendment.

6 CONCLUSION

7 1. The Clerk of the Court shall issue summons and the United States Marshal
8 shall serve, without prepayment of fees, a copy of the complaint and all attachments
9 thereto, and a copy of this order upon Defendants: **F. Jacquez, Warden; Facility**
10 **Captain K. McGuyer; Correctional Counselor M. Becker; Appeals Coordinator C.**
11 **Wilber; Correctional Counselor T. Still at Pelican Bay State Prison.**

12 The Clerk shall also mail a courtesy copy of the complaint and this order to the
13 California Attorney General’s Office.

14 The Clerk shall also serve a copy of this order on Plaintiff.

15 2. In order to expedite the resolution of this case, the Court orders as follows:

16 a. No later than **ninety (90) days** from the date this order is filed,
17 Defendants shall either file a motion for summary judgment or other dispositive motion,
18 or a notice to the Court that they are of the opinion that this matter cannot be resolved
19 by dispositive motion. The motion shall be supported by adequate factual
20 documentation and shall conform in all respects to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56.

21 **Defendants are advised that summary judgment cannot be granted, nor**
22 **qualified immunity found, if material facts are in dispute. If defendants are of the**
23 **opinion that this case cannot be resolved by summary judgment, they shall so**
24 **inform the Court prior to the date the summary judgment motion is due.**

25 All papers filed with the Court shall be promptly served on the Plaintiff.

26 b. Plaintiff's opposition to the dispositive motion, if any, shall be filed
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1 with the court and served upon defendants no later than thirty days from the date of
2 service of the motion. Plaintiff must read the attached page headed "NOTICE --
3 WARNING," which is provided to him pursuant to *Rand v. Rowland*, 154 F.3d 952,
4 953-954 (9th Cir. 1998) (en banc), and *Klinge v. Eikenberry*, 849 F.2d 409, 411-12
5 (9th Cir. 1988).

6 If defendants file an unenumerated motion to dismiss claiming that plaintiff
7 failed to exhaust his available administrative remedies as required by 42 U.S.C. §
8 1997e(a), plaintiff should take note of the attached page headed "NOTICE --
9 WARNING (EXHAUSTION)." See *Wyatt v. Terhune*, 315 F.3d 1108, 1120 n. 4 (9th
10 Cir. 2003)

11 c. Defendants shall file a reply brief no later than **fifteen (15) days** after
12 Plaintiff's opposition is filed.

13 d. The motion shall be deemed submitted as of the date the reply brief is
14 due. No hearing will be held on the motion unless the Court so orders at a later date.

15 3. Discovery may be taken in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil
16 Procedure. No further Court order under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 30(a)(2) or
17 Local Rule 16 is required before the parties may conduct discovery.

18 4. Extensions of time are not favored, though reasonable extensions will be
19 granted. Any motion for an extension of time must be filed no later than **five** days prior
20 to the deadline sought to be extended.

21 5. All communications by Plaintiff with the Court must be served on Defendant,
22 or Defendant's counsel once counsel has been designated, by mailing a true copy of the
23 document to Defendant or Defendant's counsel.


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1 6. It is Plaintiff's responsibility to prosecute this case. Plaintiff must keep the
2 Court informed of any change of address and must comply with the Court's orders in a
3 timely fashion. Failure to do so may result in the dismissal of this action for failure to
4 prosecute pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b).

5 IT IS SO ORDERED.

6 DATED: October 26, 2011

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9 JEFFREY S. WHITE
10 United States District Judge
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

TROY TERRELL SMITH,

Plaintiff,

v.

F JACQUEZ et al,

Defendant.

Case Number: CV11-03904 JSW

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am an employee in the Office of the Clerk, U.S. District Court, Northern District of California.

That on October 26, 2011, I SERVED a true and correct copy(ies) of the attached, by placing said copy(ies) in a postage paid envelope addressed to the person(s) hereinafter listed, by depositing said envelope in the U.S. Mail, or by placing said copy(ies) into an inter-office delivery receptacle located in the Clerk's office.

Troy Terrell Smith D-92679
CSP-Sacramento
P.O. Box 290066
Represa, CA 95671

Dated: October 26, 2011



Richard W. Wieking, Clerk
By: Jennifer Ottolini, Deputy Clerk

NOTICE -- WARNING (SUMMARY JUDGMENT)

If defendants move for summary judgment, they are seeking to have your case dismissed. A motion for summary judgment under Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure will, if granted, end your case.

Rule 56 tells you what you must do in order to oppose a motion for summary judgment. Generally, summary judgment must be granted when there is no genuine issue of material fact--that is, if there is no real dispute about any fact that would affect the result of your case, the party who asked for summary judgment is entitled to judgment as a matter of law, which will end your case. When a party you are suing makes a motion for summary judgment that is properly supported by declarations (or other sworn testimony), you cannot simply rely on what your complaint says. Instead, you must set out specific facts in declarations, depositions, answers to interrogatories, or authenticated documents, as provided in Rule 56(e), that contradict the facts shown in the defendant's declarations and documents and show that there is a genuine issue of material fact for trial. If you do not submit your own evidence in opposition, summary judgment, if appropriate, may be entered against you. If summary judgment is granted, your case will be dismissed and there will be no trial.

NOTICE -- WARNING (EXHAUSTION)

If defendants file an unenumerated motion to dismiss for failure to exhaust, they are seeking to have your case dismissed. If the motion is granted it will end your case.

You have the right to present any evidence you may have which tends to show that you did exhaust your administrative remedies. Such evidence may be in the form of declarations (statements signed under penalty of perjury) or authenticated documents, that is, documents accompanied by a declaration showing where they came from and why they are authentic, or other sworn papers, such as answers to interrogatories or depositions.

If defendants file a motion to dismiss and it is granted, your case will be dismissed and there will be no trial.